Table 11: **Rev**

	MAb ID	HXB2 Location	Author's Location	Sequence	Neutralizing	Immunogen	Species (Isotype)
250	4G9	Rev(5–15)	Rev(5–15)	SGDSDEELIRT?		Vaccine	murine( )
	Vaccine:	*Vector/type:* recombinant protein		*HIV component:* Rev			
		References: [Jensen (1997)]					
		• 4G9: Mapped binding location by protein footprinting [Jensen (1997)]					
251	Ab2	Rev(32–50)	Rev(32–49 BRU)	EGTRQARRNRRRWRERQR		Vaccine	(IgG1)
	Vaccine:	*Vector/type:* recombinant protein		*HIV component:* Rev			
		Donor: Tony Lowe and Jonathan Karn, MRC Center, Cambridge					
		References: [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]					
		• Ab2: The Ab2 binding site overlaps the nuclear localization signal – Ab2 binding to Rev was blocked by bound HIV RNA – the cellular protein importin-β can bind in this Arg rich region – atypically, the Rev binds specifically to importin-β, but not to the importin-β-importin-alpha dimer [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]					
252	10.1	Rev(33–48)	Rev(33–48)	GTRQARRNRRRRWRER?			( )
		References: [Ovod (1992), Ranki (1994), Ranki (1995)]					
		• 10.1: Binds to the RRE – polyclonal anti-Rev Ab detected Rev in astrocytes in 4/5 brain autopsy samples, but only one of these was positive using 10.1, suggesting most Rev was bound to RRE [Ranki (1995)]					
253	3H6	Rev(38–43)	Rev(38–44)	RRNRRR		Vaccine	murine(IgG1κ)
	Vaccine:	*Vector/type:* recombinant protein		*HIV component:* Rev			
		References: [Orsini (1995)]					
		• 3H6: There is another MAb with this ID that recognizes gp41 [Pinter (1995)]					
		• 3H6: Directed against nucleolar localization/RRE binding domain – antigenic domain tentative, MAb failed to bind a RRNRRR Rev deletion mutant [Orsini (1995)]					
254	8E7	Rev(70–84)	Rev(70–84)	PVPLQLPPLERLTLD		Vaccine	murine(IgG2aκ)
	Vaccine:	*Vector/type:* recombinant protein		*HIV component:* Rev			
		References: [Kalland (1994a), Kalland (1994b), Szilvay (1995), Jensen (1997), Boe (1998)]					
		• 8E7: 8E7 worked in indirect immunofluorescence and also detected Rev in WB assays – used to detect localization of Rev in several compartments including the nucleoli, nucleoplasm, perinuclear zone, and cytoplasm – Rev co-localized with host cell factors known to assemble on nascent transcripts – Rev shuttles continuously between cytoplasmic and nucleoplasmic compartments [Kalland (1994a), Kalland (1994b), Szilvay (1995)]					
		• 8E7: Peptide interaction mapped to aa 70–84, 75–88 – protein footprint to 65–88 [Jensen (1997)]					

- 8E7: HIV-1 RNA and Rev localize to the same region in the nucleoplasm, but the splicing factor SC-35 localizes in different speckles with the nucleoplasm than Rev – intron containing β-globin was distributed similarly to HIV-1, suggesting Rev and HIV-1 RNAs interact at putative sites of mRNA transcriptions and splicing [Boe (1998)]

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255 9G2 (9G2G4D6E8:) | Rev(70–84) | Rev(70–84) | PVPLQLPPLERLTLD | Vaccine | murine(IgG2aκ)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

Donor: Anne Marie Szilvay
References: [Kalland (1994a), Jensen (1997)]

- 9G2: Worked in indirect immunofluorescence and also detected Rev in WB assays – used to detect localization of Rev throughout the cell [Kalland (1994a)]
- 9G2: Peptide interaction mapped to aa 70–84, 75–88 – protein footprint to 65–88 [Jensen (1997)]
- 9G2: Called 9G2G4D6E8: UK Medical Research Council AIDS reagent: ARP3058

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256 Ab4 | Rev(72–91) | Rev(72–91 BRU) | PLQLPPLERLTLDCNEDCGT | Vaccine | (IgG1)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

Donor: Tony Lowe and Jonathan Karn, MRC Center, Cambridge
References: [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]

- Ab4: The binding site overlaps the nuclear export signal – binding was not blocked by bound HIV RNA and may be accessible for protein interaction [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]

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257 3G4 | Rev(90–116) | Rev(90–116) | TSGTQGVGSPQILVESPTVLE-SGTKE? | Vaccine | murine(IgG1κ)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

References: [Orsini (1995)]

- 3G4: Binds to a region that can be dispensed with and still retain Rev function [Orsini (1995)]

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258 1G10 (IG10F4) | Rev(96–105) | Rev(95–105) | GVGSPQILVE | Vaccine | murine(IgG2bκ)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

Donor: Anne Marie Szilvay
References: [Kalland (1994a)]

- 1G10: Bound Rev in indirect immunofluorescence and also detected Rev in WB – used to detect localization of Rev throughout the cell [Kalland (1994a)]
- 1G10: Peptide interaction mapped to aa 91–105, 96–110 and a protein footprint to aa 10–20, and 95–105 [Jensen (1997)]
- 1G10: Called IG10F4: UK Medical Research Council AIDS reagent: ARP3060

259	1G7	Rev(96–105)	Rev(95–105)	GVGSPQILVE	Vaccine	murine(IgG2bκ)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

References: [Kalland (1994a), Jensen (1997)]

- 1G7: Worked in indirect immunofluorescence and also detected Rev in WB – used to detect localization of Rev throughout the cell [Kalland (1994a)]
- 1G7: Peptide interaction mapped to aa 91–105, 96–110 and a protein footprint to aa 95–105 [Jensen (1997)]

260	Ab3	Rev(102–116)	Rev(102–116 BRU)	ILVESPTVLESDKTE	Vaccine	(IgG1)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

Donor: Tony Lowe and Jonathan Karn, MRC, Cambridge

References: [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]

- Ab3: This binding site is at the carboxy end of Rev – Ab3 binding was not blocked by bound HIV RNA [Henderson & Percipalle(1997)]

261	2G2	Rev(dis)	Rev(dis)		Vaccine	murine(IgG1κ)

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* recombinant protein *HIV component:* Rev

References: [Orsini (1995)]

- 2G2: Does not bind to any of a set of glutathione S-transferase (GST) Rev fusion proteins, or to Rev in a RIPA buffer, suggesting a conformational epitope [Orsini (1995)]
